# MARINE AFFAIRS.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

BURNING OF THE ELIZA BATTLE.

## FORTY LIVES LOST.

From The Mobile Advertiter, March 4.

From The Mobile Advertice, March 4.

We received intelligence yesterday of a terrible estamity on the Bigbee River—the destruction by fire of the steamer Eliza Battle—and, what is worse, a frightful lose of life.

It appears that the disaster occurred about 2 o'clock in the Battle, with a mile above Kemp a Landing, when the Battle, with some 50 or 60 passengers, and 1,200 or 1,300 bales of cotton on board, took fire and was completely com-

control on board, took fire and was completely comcotton on board, took fire and was completely comsumed.

As far as ascertained, 33 lives were lost, consisting
of the crew and passengers (about one haif each), and
all the cotton except some 15 or 20 bales.

The fire had its origin among the cotton bales on the
after deck under the cabin; and although the flames
made but little progress at first, a strong north wind
the passengers were compelled to seek safety for
their lives by retreating in their night clothes.

The boat was headed for the shord, but the river
being high and out of its banks and the wheel ropes
burned, a landing could not be effected.

She was, however, driven among the trees, where
she lodged until the engines ceased to work, (the intensity of the heat driving the engineers from their
posts) when the passengers were enabled to effect an
escape by clinging to the limbs and branches of trees,
and upon bales of cotton thrown overboard.

After the wheels stopped, the boat swayed around and
was driven across the river by the force of the wind.

This unfortunate circumstance probably saved the lives
of many of the survivors, as they must otherwise have
perished in the flames of the boat.

The mate and pilot and some others on cotton bales
floated down the river some four miles, shouting for
help before boats could be obtained. These were then
carried across the river and hauled on wagons to the
scene of disaster, when the survivors on the trees were
earried to land.

It is proper to state that all efforts to get to the

earried to land.

It is proper to state that all efforts to get to the yawl were rendered fruitless, as the flames cut off all means of access to it. An attempt was then made to launch the life-boat, but before a sufficient force could be mustered the fire again drove the party away.

It is due to Capt. Stone to say that when assistance arrived he gave orders to save the women and children first, and was himself the last to be taken off.

It will be seen by the statement below that the most of the lost were frozen, having been more or less in the water, and subjected three or four hours to the cold northern blast.

cold northern blast.

The residents of the vicinity, as soon as they learned the disaster, rendered what service was in

learned the disaster, rendered what service was to their power.

No cause for the fire is known, unless it was by sparks from the steamer Warrior, which boat was met passing to windward about half an hour before the sames were discovered.

All of the books and papers of the boat were lost; and, with the exception of one or two carpet-bags, every particle of baggage also.

The Battle belonged to Messrs. Cox, Brainard & Co., and was not insured. What the amount of loss is it is impossible to ascertain.

The following is a list of those ascertained to have been lost:

The following is a list of those accertained to hav been lost:

Mrs. B. Cronwell and child, frozen, Simiter County.

Mrs. B. G. Tunker and child, frozen, Simiter County.

Mr. Mr. Cronwell and child, frozen, Simiter County.

Mr. Cranbine, frozen, Green County.

Mr. Millis, frozen, Chickasaw County.

Mr. Millis, frozen, Chickasaw County.

Mr. Mantin, frozen, Kentucky.

Mr. John Powell, harkeeper, frozen, Eliza Battle.

Dr. S. W. Clanton, frozen, Warsaw, Ala.

A YOURG MAN, unknown, frozen, Falifield, Ala.

NEGRO MAN belonging to B. L. Turner, frozen.

Jackson (nefro man) barber, frozen, Eliza Battle.

Barnett, cook, frozen, Eliza Battle.

Barnett, cook, frozen, Eliza Battle.

NACY, chambermaid, belonging to S. G. Stone, master of the Eliza Battle, frozen.

Robert, cabin-boy, belonging to Judge R. C. Torrey.

Jin, cabin-boy, belonging to Judge R. C. Torrey.

Jin, cabin-boy, belonging to Judge R. C. Torrey.

Jin, cabin-boy, belonging to J. A. Mooring.

Peter, deck hand, belonging to J. A. Mooring.

Peter, deck hand, belonging to J. A. Mooring.

Bell, deck hand, belonging to J. A. Mooring.

Bell, deck hand, belonging to J. A. Mooring.

Bell, deck hand, belonging to Jan Raine.

Rev. Mr. Newman, frozen, Louisville, Ky.

M. A. Gallloway, never seen, Geneaville, Ala.

Targe white Deck hands, ded from cold, in her husband'

Mrs. Growwell and her child, died from cold, in her husband'

Mrs. Crowwell and her child, died from cold, in her husband'

Mrs. Crowwell and her child, died from cold, in her husband'

Eliza Battle, frozen.

Ch. S. H. Jones, pever seen, Greene County, Ala.

Mrs. Crowwell and her child, died from cold, in her husband'

Eliza Battle, frozen.

Mrs. Cromwell and her child, died from cold, in her hosband's strue.

\*\*Thr. S. H. Jones, never seen, Greene County, Ala.

At a meeting of the passengers of the steamer Magnelia and the surviving passengers of the ill-fated steamer Eliza Battle, Maj. A. P. Baurhell being appointed Secretary, it was moved and seconded that a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chair to investigate all of the circumstances connected with the burning of the Eliza Battle on the morning of the Enza Battle on the morning of the 28th of February, near Kemp's Landing, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed, viz.: the Rev. T. S. Abernathy, James G. Robertson, General George L. Thomas, Williamson A. Glover and Col. J. C. Broune. The Committee immediately proceeded to a thorough investigation of the burning by examining the surviving passengers and officers of the illing the surviving passengers and officers of the ill-fated steamer, and made the following report and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the

e, the Committee, after due and strict examination of the officers and surviving passengers of the illacted well their part at the time of the burning, and

acted well their part at the time of the burning, and afterward toward the sufferers.

Resched, therefore, That, in our judgment, the officers are fully exculpated from all censure.

Resched, therefore, That the officers of the Difated steamer are deserving of the highest commendation for their noble and untiling exertions in behalf of the sufferers, and especially Capt. Stone, the master, who, after using every exertion to save the passengers under his charge, was the last man who left the burning week.

Resolved, furthermore, That we commend the manly and noble conduct of Messrs. John S. Jackson, first mate, Frank S. Stone, second clerk, also, Benjamin J. Mitchell, Cephas Wilson, Tobias Cox, D. W. Norsworthy, F. Dettass. Daniel Hortly, cub-pict, and Frank Crawford, cabin boy (servant of Mrs. King).

Resolved, That Mr. James Bryant and lady, Mr. J. Thompson and lady, Mrs. E. C. Petrigrew, and the attending physicians and others, are entitled to, and we hereby tender them, this public and attention extended to us, the sufferers and survivors of that melancholy occasion.

In another column The Advertiser says:

In another column The Advertiser says:

In addition to the information concerning the dis aster there, we gather, from various sources, the fol

lowing items:

As soon as it was ascertained that the yawl and life-boat could not be reached, as a means of saving the lives of those on board, cotton-bales, stage-planks, and every other available article, were thrown overboard, that passengers might cling to them for salety.

When first discovered, the fire was blazing up from the cotton immediately under the ladies cabin, and near the nursery; and, although the flames made but little show then, they spread almost instantly to every little show then, they spread almost instantly to every part of the boat, and but a very few minutes had

elapsed before the whole was one sheet of flame.

Much is said by passengers and others in praise of
Capt. Stone, and Mr. Frank Stone, the second clerk,
Mr. Daniel Hartley, the assistant pilot, and others,
who, by their cool courses, did much to save the lives
of their fellows, and to relieve others from intense

Mr. Benjamin Mitchell, a planter from Sumter Co. was untiring in his efforts, and, together with Mr.

John S. Jackson, the first mate, went three or four
miles below and brought the first assistance that we
obtained. They brought up bouts to the scene of disaster
and took from their retreats many of the passengers,
who, benumbed with cold and almost exhausted must,

who, benumbed with cold and almost exhausted must, but for this timely aid, have perished.

One child of Mr. Cromwell was saved by Mr. Frank Stone, 2d clerk of the boat, who swam ashore with it. He then placed Miss Turner on a cotton bale and safe ly landed her on shore. She said to him, "You have "saved my life, do save my mother, and my sister." He then swam off and rescued her sister, who after ward froze to death in his arms. Her mother froze to death on a tree, which was the fate of almost all who perished.

perished.
The assistant pilot, Mr. Daniel Hartley, saved Miss
Robinson. She threw water on him while he was paid
dling her ashere on a cotton bale.
An infant of two-months old was saved in a remark.

able manner. When discovered by Captain Stone is had only its night clothes on, and was blue with cold. A blanket cost soaked with water was at hand, which

the Captain laid upon a burning cotton bale and then wrapped the babe in the steaming covering. It is now "alive and chirping."

Captain Stone also saved the mother of the infant by placing her on the cotton, and the two were made as comfortable as circumstances would allow until the boats test them off.

boats took them off and Mrs. Jas. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thom; son, Mrs. Pettigrew and others, residing in the ne ga-borhood of where the fatal accident occurred, threw open their houses and placed everything they could command at the disposal of the survivors. Nathing that they could do to alleviate their sufferings or add to their comfort was spared. Food and clothing they precured for them, and medical attendance was ob-tained free of cost.

Fully thirty-eix hours had elapsed before the Mag-pelia came along, and during six or seven hours of the

The bodies were not recovered of the following: Dr. S. H. Joses, M. A. Galloway, Rev. Mr. Newman; white boy 3d cock, Jack, Legio; Bill, Regre, three white deck hands; than tyrnaid.

time, when Jackson and Mitchell brought up the

The Magnoha brought down the dead bodies The Magnona brought down low dead bodes of the following persons: Mr. John Powell, the bar-keeper; L. Y. Martin, of Fayette County, Ky.; C. L. Carradine, of Chickasaw Courty, Miss., and Barnett, the free negro cook. The remains of Mrs. Three and her daughter were left at Peevy's Landing with her rela-

Powell was buried yesterday; Martin will be sent to his home in Kentucky, and Mr. Carradine's remains will be forwarded to his family by the railroad this morning. THE REVENUE CUTTER HARRIETT LANE.

This tight little craft performed admirably yesterday,

although not in sailing trim, making about fourteen miles an hour against the tide. She is designed, as our readers are aware, to serve as a revenue cutter on this station, and in stormy seasons, will cruise up and down the coast to relieve distressed mariners. Her length is 180 feet on deck, 30 feet beam, 121 feet hold, and 81 feet draught. She was built by Mr. Wm. H. Webb. Her two inclined ergines were built by the Allaire Works. The cylinders are 42 inches in diam eter, and seven feet stroke. The vessel is brig-rigged,

will carry ten guns, and appears to be well adapted for the service for which she was built. Her accommodations below deck are very neat and comfo table. Be-side room for her crew, she has berth-room for seventy persons, and store rooms for spars, sails, rigging, and other appliances for the relief of disabled vessels. Her entire cost was \$150,000. We append a list of her of-

Capt John Fanner; First Lleut, Arthur D. Stanford, Second Lleut, Wm. E. Hudgkins; Third Lleut, J. Wall. Wilson, world Dr. Kane on his last voyage). Chief Engliseer, Wm. Dunham First Assiant Engineer, James R. Drubergh; Second Assistant Engineer, Weiter Scott; Boatswain, Frederick Mowbray; Gun

The cutter will go into commission next week.

CARGO OF THE ARIEL. The consignees per steamship Ariel, which sailed from Havre Dec. 31, and put back disabled to Liver peol Jan. 22, have received information from the agent of the Vanderbilt line at this port that arrangements had been made on the 19th of February to transmit the cargo of the Ariel to the Arabia, to sail from Liverpool on March 6, after a delay of six weeks.

THE LATE COLLISION OFF HOLYHEAD.

The captain of the bark Leander of Bath, Me., sunk off Holyhead in consequence off a collision with the steamer North American of the Portland line, has commenced an action against the owners of the latter vessel, fixing his damages at \$60,000.

# LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY UPON AARON BURR.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Mr. Punch informs us that the end of all con troversy is-"You're another." With gratitude to Mr. Punch for the suggestion, I charge the author of the article upon Aaron Burr in the March number of The Monthly with carelessness, misrepresentation and ignorance.

First: As to the carelessness. The reviewer re-

counts what he considers the cause of Aaron Burr's abrupt departure from the family of Gen. Washington,

and then says:

"Mr. Parton's explanation is, that 'Hamilton probably implanted a dislike for Burr in Washington's breast.' The only difficulty with this theory is one which the author's suppositions often encounter—it has no foundation in fact. At the time that Burr was in Washington's family, Hamilton was probably not acquainted with the General; he did not enter his staff until nine months after Burr had left it."

Respecting the authorics in this passages which pur-

acquainted with the General; he did not enter his star until nine months after Burr halder it."

Respecting the sentence in this passage which purports to be quoted from my book, I assert these three things; First, the sentence is not in my book; secondly, no sentence recembling it is in my book; secondly, no allusion to Hamilton's injuring Burr in the estimation of his General occurs in that connection is my book. The reviewer sets up an image of his own creation, and then shows his dexterity in knocking it down. If I were to imitate the manner of this reviewer, I should style such conduct forgery. But I will be juster than he, and call it, what it probably is, the extreme of carelessness.

should style such conduct forgery. But I will be juster than be, and call it, what it probably is, theextreme of carelessness.

The reviewer quotes my remark, that Col. Burr. in four years after fairly entering the political field, was advanced, first to the highest honor of the bar, next to a seat in the National councils, and then to a competition with Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Clinton for the Presidency itself. The reviewer's comment upon these assertions, is: "He could hardly "have crowded more errors into a single paragraph." I maintain the truth of every one of those assertions. In my book I am particular to explain, that although Col. Burr meddled occasionally with politics in the early part of his career in New-York, and even served two sessions in the Legislature, he did not "fairly enter" the political field—did not (to use his wife's language) "turn politician," until about the year 1789. In September of that year, he was appointed Attorney-General of the State of New-York. In 1791, he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1793, his name appeared in the Presidential canvaes, and he received one electoral vote. In 1796, Hamilton wrote to Rufus King in London: "I" is now decided that neither Jefferson nor Burr can "be President. The event will not a little mortily "Burr." This shows that Hamilton had apprehended the possibility of Aaron Burr succeeding Gen. Washington in the Presidential chair. And even this great advance had been achieved in about six years.

The reviewer revives the stale calumny, which I really hoped I had put to rest forever, of Burr's intriguing for the Presidency against Jefferson in 1801.

really hoped I had put to rest forever, of Burr's in-triguing for the Presidency against Jefferson in 1801. He says that the evidence exculpating Burr "con-"sists of some statements made several years after." "sits of some statements made several years after.
What ignorance is this! How carelessly has this
writer read the book which be pretends to review!
The community evidence of Burr's innocence of intrigue on that occasion was given at the time by his
political opponents in confidential letters to political
friends, never intended to see the light. Mr. Bayard
of Delaware, for example, who gave the election to
Jefferson, and was the best-informed man in Wash-

ington respecting the interior movements of both par-tics, wrote thus to Hamilton a few days after the election was over:
"The mean existed of electing Burr, but this required his cooperation. By deceiving one man (a great blockbeau) and tempting two (not incorruptible), he might have secured a majority of
the States."

dge Cooper (father of the novelist) wrote, in the

Judge Cooper (father of the novelist) wrote, in the midst of the struggle:

"Had Burr done anything for himself, he would long ere this have been President."

Judge Cooper was a Federal member of the House, and most eager for Burr's election. No charge was ever so completely refuted as this of Burr's intriguing for the Presidency, and every one who repeats it, now that the evidence is so easily accessible, convicts himself not of error, but of ignorance.

And this reviewer is ignorant. He does not even know why the Federalists were so mad to make Burr President in 1801, though the reason stands out conspicuously in the letters and literature of the time. "Burr's promotion," worde Gov. Rutledge of South Carolina, "will be prodigiously afflicting to the Vir-"ginia faction, and must disjoint the (Republican) "party." That was the reason. It was to spite the Democrats, "afflict" the Virginians, and wound Jefferson that the Federalists voted for Burr for eight days son that the Federalists voted for Burr for eight days in the House of Representatives. A word from Burr would have made him President of the United States.

would have made him President of the United States, He declined the anworthy contest. "As to my friends," he wrote, "they would dishonor my views and insult "my feelings by a suspicion that I would submit to be instrumental in counteracting the wishes and the exipectations of the United States."

The reviewer tells us that Burr gave to the Republican party an undecided support. Albert Gallatis stated, about the year 1896, that he had examined with care and attention the journals of the Sepate, and could not discover that Col. Burr had ever given an Anti-Rerubbican or even an equivosel vote, while a could not discover that Col. Burr had ever given an Anti-Republican or even an equivocal vote, while a member of that body. Gen. Van Ness testifies tha "Mr. Gallatin frequently declared" this. The reviewer's acquaintance with the journals of that day is slight indeed, or he would know that the name of Aaron Burr, as early as 1794, was identified with all the great Democratic measures, and in particular that his speech against Jay's treaty was widely celebrated, and contributed much both to his own elevation and to the success of the party.

and contributed much both to his own elevation and to the success of the party.

The reviewer is out, too, in his microscopic criticism. Most faisely asserting that my book "abounds" in the language used in sporting circles, he offers as one example the Shakespearian phrase "As civil as an orange, which I think, Bearrice addresses to Benedick. He doubts the correctness of my genealogy of the Burr family, which I dispose of in a sentence, although it cost me some days of labor and a correspondence with a foreign country to arrive at certainty respecting the origin of the race. I omitted my authorities on this point because I discovered at the last moment that the new edition of "Allen's Biographical Dictionary" contains sufficient information on the subject to substantiate my statement. The reviewer is only half right in his assertion that Hamilton was a licutenant-colonel at tweaty. As Gen. Washington's aid he held the nominal rank of licutenant-colonel, but did not command to

the production of a man who has not had access to the sources of information. My reinstance to the sources of information. My reinstance to ask too much of the courtesy of Tun Transus prevents my remarking further upon it except to express my reger, spart from personal consideration, that si excellent and promising a periodical as the A'lantic Monthly should have allowed itself to take the narrow, the provincial and false side of the questions relating to Burr and his times. Why perpetuate the local and party feuds of the past generation! Why not leave

the provincial and false side of the questions to Burr and his times. Why perpetuate the local and party feuds of the past generation! Why not leave the task of heaping obloquy upon the grave of an amiable, gifted an erring man to that portion of the press from which we expect narrowness, prejudice and harsh uncharitableness!

Without meaning to express approval of Aaron Burr's career or admiration of his character. I seem that my book rather understates than overstates this good qualities and good deeds—rather overstates than understates his foibles and his faults. Inaccuracies there must needs be in a work containing such a multitude of details; but in the thousand columns with which the press of the United States has honored it. I look in vain for the proof of one error important enough to affect, in ever so elight a degree, the reliableness of my narrative, or the essential truth of any important part of it. The general corredness of my version of Burr's sad story cannot be successfully impugned. In ten years, I venture to predict no well-informed person in the country will so much as doubt it, because being true it will be constantly confirmed by the researches of others.

New York, Feb. 27, 1838.

J. PARTON.

HLIBERALITY.

ILLIBERALITY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

RESPECTED FRIEND: The painful circumstances attending the hurial of "Narcissa," who was denied interment in the burial grounds at Montpellier in the South of France, because she was a Protestant, must awaken the sympathies of every one acquainted with the facts. Dr. Young thus refers to it in his Night Thoughte:

Thoughts:

"Benied the charity of dost to screed
O'er dust' a charity their dogs enjoy.
What could I do? what second what resource?
With pieus sacrilege a grave I stole;
With impieus sacrilege a grave I stole;
With soft suspected step and, muffied deep
Mit medicite the suspected step and, muffied deep
In minicht darkness, whispered my last sich."
But if any one supposes that the age of darkness
and superstition is past, they are very much mistaken. A death recently occurred in a family living
in Westchester County, whose ancestors were buried
in Friends' burying ground at the "Purchase," and it
was the request of the deceased (a wrig) to be buried
there also, she having two children buried there; but
near the close of the funeral ceremonies (which were
held at the late residence of the deceased)—and
Friends were invited to be present and take part in
the ceremonies—a "Friend" stood up and inquired if
it was the intention to bury the deceased in the
Friends' grounds (they knowing that the grave was
already opened), and if so he distinctly wished it to
be uncerstood that it was against the rules of the Socety. Then another Friends arose half way up and
said it was "against the rules of the Socety. Then another Friends would use no violence to prevent it, but wished it to be understood that they
should consider it a trespase.

Most of the assembly were yet ignorant of what was

vent it, but wished it to be understood that they should consider it a trespass.

Mest of the assembly were yet ignorant of what was against the rules of the Society, but it finally came to be understood that it was against the rules of the Society for any one to be buried in Friends' grounds whose funeral sermon had been preached by a hireling minister, and the sermon in this case was preached by an Episcopal minister.

Not wishing to commit a trespass, the body was buried outside of the pale of Friends' ground.

I never knew of but one case of refusal of Friends to allow burial in their grounds before, and this was because the deceased was a pauper.

because the deceased was a pauper.

A MEMBER, with whom Friends are not in unity.

New York, Feb. 27, 1858.

### LOUISIANA AND AFRICAN IMPORTATION.

Since more than a year ago, when we commenced advocating the importation and employment of Africans, under a system familiar to the English and Spansh cooly system, the idea has made indisputable advances toward accomplishment. Convinced that labor was the great want of the South; convinced that labor was the great want of the South; convinced that Africans, or the descendants of Africans, could only safely and effectually supply the want; and convinced that, however wrongfully the foreign slave-trade was closed to the South, it was, if not vann to urge and idle to expect, at least impelitie to wait for its reopening, we turned to the introduction of voluntary immigrants from Africa, as an expedient at once practicable and, for present necessities, sufficient. Since then, we say, the idea has crown stage. Southern men have begun to referent necessities, sundered. Since then, we say, the idea has grown apace. Southern men have begun to thirk upon it, and think in earnest; and such thought is the legitimate parent of action. As men think, they are and do, individually or aggregately. If Louisiana thinks African immigration, Louisiana will assuredly enjoy the benefits of African immigration. So of Texas, so of Mississippi, so of Alabama, and the rest.

tion. So of Texas, so of Mississippi, so of Alabama, and the rest.

That the Louisiana Legislature has been thicking in this connection, we have lately had some very wholesone transactions. We have seen nothing for some time of Senator St. Paul's proposition to authorize the Governor to import 5,000 free Africans. Tha was rather a crude shape to put the question in, and it is quite probable that it has been withdrawn in favor of the bill reported in the telegram vesterday as having passed the House by a large majority, authorizing a company, already organized, to import 2,500 free blacks from the coast of Africa, to be indentured for not less than fifteen years. So far, very good. We trust that the cotemporaneous movements in this trust that the cotemporaneous moves trust that the cotemporaneous movements in this State and Mississippi in the same direction may lead to a vigorous cooperation of the parties in each State who may have the execution of the details of the African immigration project. Nay, we do not see why they could not be advantageously consolidated in one company, having New-Orieans as its consultative and financial beadonarters.

financial headquarters.

Of course there would be no legal impediments the way of such an association importing free blacks from Canada, Jamaica or St. Domingo. Indeed the last island, especially, is so near, convenient and in-viting, that it would seem almost like throwing away an advantage in possession to pass it by and go all the way to Africa. Its black inhabitants are certainly as capable of voluntary emigration as the native Afri-cans, and, for that matter, it is every bit as proper a cans, and, for that matter, it is every fit as proper a subject to be colonized, civilized and reclaimed by us as the country along the Zambesi river is to be occu-pied and converted by the English into cotton fields, in the name of civilization and the Gospel. Hereby at least hangs a suggestion which will have all the pith and substance the more it is ruminated.

FROM THE BAHAMAS.—We have dates from Nassau, N. P., Feb. 15. The Legislature had met. Governor Bayley recommended a change in the wrecking laws, and adverted to alleged cases of fraudulent collusions between shipmasters and wreckers, in order to procure high salvage awards. A Court of Inquiry, empowered to act in all suspicious cases, is about to be established by enactment. Hopes were given of an appropriation for the fitting out of a steamship line between Nassau and New-York. Efforts were to be made for a more complete development of the insu'ar made for a more complete development of the insu'ar resources of the colony.

THE CHOCTAW NATION .- A Choctaw newspaper printed in very good English, brings us the resignation of Affred Wade as Governor of the Choctas nation. of Afred Wade as governor on the Chocas hands.
The reason assigned for this course, is continued ill health. The Hon. Tandy Walker, President of the Senate, succeeds to the office of Governor for the remainder of the term of Gov. Wade—such being a provision of the Chocas Constitution. He has held the chief executive office of the nation for twenty years,

# PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. THURSDAY, March 11.—Ald. John Claser, Presi

dest, in the chair.

The Chambers of the Board.—A Special Committee of Ald. Adams, McSpedon and Owens, were appointed to superintend the refitting and improvements necessary to the chambers of the Board, and a resolution was

adopted to meet in the Councilmen's chamber on Tuesdays and Fridays, until the Aldermanic chamber can be completed.

Ferries.—A resolution was presented by Ald. Must

Ferries.—A resolution was presented by Ald. Mur. n.y., that the pier No. 35, foot of Franklin street, be struck from the list of wharves and piers to be leased on the list hist., as said pier has been applied for for ferry purposes, and is now under consideration by the Committee on Ferries. Adopted. —

More Frands.—A long communication was received from D. D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner, showing up numerous frauds, informalities, &c., in the Street Department.

Department.

Aid. McSyrpon thought such communications from Mr. Conover, at present, when the Supreme Court had decided against his claims to the Street Department, of no advantage to the city. They were made with one view—that was to suit Mr. Conover's case. He questioned whether the contractors implicated by the communication could be blamed; the fault had been with the contractors improved the Department. incutenant-colonel at twenty. As Gen. Washington's aid he held the nominal rank of lieutenant-colonel, but did not command in that capacity until he was more than twenty-one. Respecting the imbecile daughter of Gen. Hamilton, to whom the reviewer indelicately alludes. I have been assured that the unfortunate lady was imbecile from her birth.

The peyrew, in short, is pervaded with error. It is

was opposed to receiving any communication from Mr. Concer as Street Commissioner, and hoped the paper would be isid on the table. The paper was hally referred to the Committee on Francis. After the reference of ordinary papers, the Board adjourned to Therday.

DEVLIN AND TURNER AGAIN. The following communication was sent to the Aidermen last night. Let the tax-payers " read, mark and inwardly digest:

inwardly digest:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Way York, March, 11, 1852.

To the Houseable the Common Council of the City of New York.
The attention of the undersigned having been requested to the matter of the "regulating, grading," setting ourb and gutter and flagging Fifty-first street from Third avenue to East River, an examination of the books and papers appearaining there has been made, and the following feats appear:
The contrast was made with Pailip Fohey, July 1, 1852; time allowed twelve months; work completed, as by Inspector's return, April 11, 1855; assessment list contirmed June 14, 1855. The work which was advertised to be done, and the prices at which the

as by Inspector's return. April 11, 1835; assessment list confirmed June 14, 1835. The work which was advertised to be done, and the prices at which the same was contracted for, were as follows, viz:

Road excavation, at 77 cm²s per cable yard.

Farth exavation at 5 cents per cable yard.

Setting cm²s and gutter, 44 cents per linear foot.

Flagging, 161 cents per square foot.

On the completion of the work the surveyor returned the following amount of the above items, viz:

the following amount of the above items, viz: 11.30 cubic yards earth excavated. 25.181 cubic yards rock excavated.

25 181 embie yards rock excavated.

14 559 squar feet flagging inid

3.500 lineal feet curb and gutter set.

178; lineal feet curb and gutter set.

Which, at the above prices, would amount to (as due the contracter).

But the amount which the assessors made due him, as per assessment list, was 20,107 08

A difference spainst property owners of 57,122 39

Which is made up by extra allowances for, as follows, viz:

Which is made up by extra allowances for, as follows, viz:

2 357 cubic feet of dry wall, at 12) cents.

17 562 cubic feet of mason wall, at 30 cents.

542 square feet of coping and step, at 73 cents.

None of which work was included or intended to be neluded in the contract. An examination of the Street Commissioner's certificate respecting the terms of the contract, which was furnished to the Assessors, shows that it was made out by George T. Rogers, the then Contract Clerk, in the regular form, embracing correctly the items of work and the prices thereof, as contained in the contract; but that subsequently, and before the certificate was handed to the Assessors, 

the handwriting of Charles thiner, the their Deputy
Street Commissioner, viz.:
300 feet retaining wall, at 20 cents.
110 feet small drain, repaired at \$\frac{1}{2}\$.
1 Basin, \$\frac{4}{2}\$.
Extras, for boulders, \$\frac{1}{2}\$.
The following cases exhibit a new feature of the modus operandi through which assessment liens have been shixed upon property, without exciting the attention of the owners thereof in the early stages of the tention of the owners thereof in the early stages of the proceedings. In the first place, there being no especial necessity for a certain work being done, no application is made to the Common Council, and consequently no ordinance or resolution authorizing said work to be done is passed, and the public attention cannot therefore be drawn to the subject. Secondly, there being no authority for it, no contract is made. Thirdly, without either of those preliminaries, a party, with the consent and concurrence of the Street Commissioner, assumes to do the work, and in such manner and to such extent as may suit the purpose in view: missioner, assumes to do the work, and in such manner and to such extent as may suit the purpose in view; and which being done, a conference between the Street Commissioner and the operator results in arranging the amount to be paid for the work satisfactorily to both. Mattersthus far being accomplished, the Street Commissioner makes out a certificate in respect to the work, and for the information and guidance of the

work, and for the information and guidance of the Assessors, in the following form, viz:

STREET DEFAURIEST, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1858.

Rebuilding a Drain on the West Side of Second account, across Fortgaints street.

I certify that the contract for the above work was awarded to Charles Devlin, at the prices ancesed, and that the same has been returned by the Impector as properly done and completed. The apportionment of the sassesment may be made.

Perices upon which the Work was Accarded.

Rebuilding drain.

[Signed] JAMES FUREY Street Commissioner.

Per Charles Torner.

Upon the assurances of such fraudulent certificate, the Assessors proceed to make out and apportion an

the Assessors proceed to make out and apportion an assessment upon the property for the cost of the work, being said amount of \$245, and the usual expenses of surveying, advertising, inspecting, assessing and collecting. The list, so perfected, passes to the Common Council, and is confirmed, and thereby the assessment becomes a lien upon the property; and as the expense of obtaining relief through the Courts would greatly exceed the amount assessed, the owner of the property pays the assessment to get rid of the lien. Such is the programme by which the following cases of assessment were perfected, viz: the Assessors proceed to make out and apportion an

Amount assessed upon property \$233.88 Resetting curb and gutter in Forty-eighth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, work done by Charles Devini, amount paid him. \$243.00 Expenses. 60.69

Amount assessed upon property. \$900 60
Rebuilding drain east side of Fifth avenue, errors Forty-ninth
street, and paving and filling Fifth avenue, work done by
Charles Devin, smoont paid him. \$200 50
Expenser. \$200 50

Amount assessed upon property. \$278.04
Resetting curb and gutter, flagging, S.c., Fifty-first street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, work dene by Charles
Devin; smoont paid him. \$210.00
Expenses. 57.83

Amount assessed pon property.

Croswelks and filling intersections of Twenty-minth stre
Second arenue, work by Charles Devlin, amout
him.

Exprises. Amount assessed upon property.

Repairing Thirty seventh street, between Tenth and Eleventh accounts repairing and flagging Thirty-seventh street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; filling rear of lots on Thirty-seventh street, south east corner of Tenth avenue; filling rear of lots on intersection of Twelfth avenue and Thirty-sevent street; work by Charles Devlin; amount paid him. 1981.7

Amount succeed upon property

Filing and regulating Forty-sixth street, between Sixth a
Seventh avenues, and resulting circular corners and out a
gutter; work done by Hogh McCabe, amount paid him. 

57

Expenses.

Amount assessed against property ... Amount service against property

It is only necessary to add, that in all those cases
the work was performed without proper and legal
authority and without contract, and consequently the
cost of the same could not have been collected by law
of the Corporation, nor the assessments of the propor the Corporation, the assuments of the por-erty-owners; and yet, so quietly was the work per-formed, and afterward so apparently legalized by the faire certificates from the Street Department, that the preperty-owners on the one hand, and the Controller, as representing the corporation, on the other, have been deceived into payments for the work. Respectfully submitted.

Respectfully submitted, D. D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner. BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THURSDAY, March II.—The Board held a regular meeting on Thursday evening. CHARLES H. Haswell, eeq., President, occupied the chair. Conneilman BRADY presented a petition from Mr.

The document was partially read, when Mr. Bnany

moved the further reading be dispensed with, and that

moved the further reading be dispensed with, and that it be printed in the minutes, which was carried.

Petitions.—Of Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, asking a donation of \$2,500. Referred to Committee on Finance. Of Engine Company No. 18 for \$156, for rent of room. To Committee on Fire Department.

Mr. Bicgroun presented a resolution to direct the Controller to remove the storehouse located at the

Controller to remove the storehouse located at the bulkhead between piers Nov. 29 and 30 East River. Referred to Committee on Wharves, &c.

An invitation was received from a Committee of the lightly and military and storehouse.

Irish civic and military societies, asking the Common Council to review the procession on the 17th of March.

Accepted.

The report of the Aldermanic Committee on Frauds
was received, and ordered to be referred to a Select
Committee, consisting of Mesers. Judson, Cornell and Brady.

The resolution of Ald. McSerbox, requesting the

city representatives at A bany to use their influence in opposition to the bill seking the Common Council of this city to purchase the Crystal Palace, was laid upon the table.

the city to purchase the Crystal Palace, was laid upon the table.

The report of the Aldermanic Committee on Frauds, in relation to over-payment of \$9,000 to Heary Erben, was referred to the Select Committee above named.

Ald. Merray's resolution to acthorize the Corporation Counsel to obtain an injunction against the Board of Police, with a view of stopping the payment of Metropolitan Policemen, was received.

Mr. Brany thought the police had been meddled with enough. What was the object of this resolution? Could any good come from it if it was adopted? He was opposed to a concurrence.

Mr. Arcularius thought it would do more harm than good, and he moved to lay it on the table, which was adopted by 11 Yeas to 6 Nays.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of appropriating \$500 to the New-York Volunteers Benevolent Association was adopted.

The resolution to publish the official preceedings of the Common Council in The N. Y. Times, was called up and adopted.

A like resolution in regard to The Tributes was

up and adopted.

A like resolution in regard to THE TRIBUSE was lost for want of a Constitutional vote—Yeas, 10;

Navs., The Irish American, The Herald, and The Journal of Commerce were included in the list, and the Board adopted resolutions to add them to the list of papers employed by the Common Council.

Mr. Genet's resolution to appropriate \$500 to defray the expenses of Special Committee to Philadelphia, was amended by reducing the sum to \$300 and then adorted.

was amended by reducing the state of adopted.

The report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of purchasing 100 of Hayward's maps of the City of New-York, was adopted.

A communication was received from Francis T. Vidal, denying the truth of the charges made by D. Conover, esq., in relation to the assessments for regulating, &c., Fifty-first street. It was laid upon the table.

The report of the Finance Committee in favor of

regulating, &c., Fifty-first street. It was laid upon the table. The report of the Finance Committee in favor of compensating John McHenry for services rendered the Committee on Streets and Roads during the year 1857, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of confirming award of contract for paving the New Bowery, from Chatham square to Frankin square, was adopted.

Mr. Brady moved to take from the table the communication from Daniel D. Conover relative to the frauds in the Street Department, and that it be referred to the Select Committee on the Report of the Aldermanie Fraud Committee.

Mr. Gener opposed any action on the paper, as it would be a virtual recognition of Mr. Conover as Street Commissioner, while the Supreme Court had decided he was not.

Street Commissioner, while the Saprelae decided he was not.

Mr. Brany thought if the Board chose to receive a communication from Mr. Conover, and that gentleman signed himself as Street Commissioner, such a course woull not invest him with title to the office; neither did it show that the Board recognized him as Street

Commissioner.

Mr. Dunn moved to lay the whole matter upon the table, which was carried. Yeas, 14; nays, 3.

A resolution was adopted directing the Third avenue Railroad Company to run their cars to Eighty-sixth street as often as they are run to Sixty-fifth street.

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Beard of Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday, the President in the chair, all the members present.

Mayor Tiemann presented a petition from Chas. H. Marshall, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., W. W. Deforest & Co., Goodhue & Co., and many other merchants, asking that the police force at Quarantine be increased, in order to secure vessels at Quarantine from thieves, facilitate business and prevent the transmission of coutagion from Quarantine. The Mayor thought it necessary to furnish the men; the Commissioners of Emigration, he said, would furnish the necessary boats.

necessary boats.

Gen. Nyr mentioned that an extra force had been sent down last Sumner, and some arrests had been

The subject was referred to the Committee on Discipline.

Mr. John C. Devereux served upon the Board a writ of mandanus from the Supreme Court commanding the immediate restoration to duty, with pay from the Both of June last, of James McCune, one of the Municipal policemen. He added that Mr. McCune was present, and could be restored immediately.

Animher of trials of policemen on petty charges

Mayor Powell effered the following resolution:

Wherear, The Supreme Court at general team, after full argument and mature deliberation, has decided that the proceedings of this Board in removing polleemen without giving them personal motive of the charges made against them, and of the time and place of trial, are illegal and void; and that all persons who were members of the pollee force of the City of New-York on the 16th day of April last were continued in office by the Metropolitan Police are also now members of the force, entitled to de day unless

as the police force of the Cay of New York on the ion may pull last were continued in office by the Metropolitan Police and are now members of the force, entitled to do duty unless r have been removed according to law; and whereas, it is the r of all public officers to obey and execute the laws as they are rgarted by the Courts, therefore cosled, That this Board do now acknowledge the rights of members of the Police force as it existed on the 15th of April, as the Supreme Court has declared them; and that we do accept the services of the said Policemen, reserving to this of the right to try and dismiss any or all against whom charges ue form of law may be made.

how accept the striper of the continuous and or all against whom charges in due form of law may be made.

Mayor Powell—I believe that resolution is in strict necordance with the decision of the Court.

Mr. Bowes—I suppose that if this be law no resolution of this Board can affect it; no resolution of this Board can destroy or neutralize the action of the Courts. I see no reason for passing it at present, and move that it be laid upon the table.

Mayor Powell—The resolution simply expresses the willingness of the Board to acquiesce in the decision of the Courts. Last Summer, when the constitutionality of the act was affirmed, many people, and among them some members of the Commission thought that all opposition should cease then.

Il opposition should cease then.

Mayor TIEMANN—Has this Board been served offi-

rially with a copy of this decision?

Gen. Nyr.—Not officially; I do not think that

Mr. Bowes-I think the Mayor is mistaken as to

Gen. Nye—Not officially; I do not think that necessary.

Mr. Bowen—I think the Mayor is mistaken as to the desires of the Commissioners last Summer; they were not that all opposition, but that all factious opposition should cease. All that we held was that our policemen should not be clubbed in the streets. We did not ask that the opponents of the law should cease their opposition; on the contrary we wished them to prosecute it in the Courts.

Mr. Syranamax—If the Mayor intends this as a rebuke to us, I would ask him to remember where that factious opposition came from before.

Mayor Powell—Not from me.

Gen. Nye—You acquiesced in other opposition.

Mayor Tiemans—The experience we have had was that that factious opposition was all wrong. If the Court decides that these men are policemen, I presume that this Board will recognize it at once.

Gen. Nye—The Court of last resert! This Court has said that notwithstanding this factious opposition, they yet remain policemen; and the fact that they did oppose that law, even after the decision of the Courts, did not discharge them. I wish to say that there is no law, and never was any law since Mayor Wood was Mayor, that authorized him to take control of the poince of the City of New-York. They were under the charge of a Board of Commissioners. Notwithstanding a mardamus was got by him from Judge Russell, it was too gamy to deceive even the casual observer. He put this force under his direct command; ordered them to cone in, surrender their arms and dismissed them, which dismassal they obeyed. Now this is not a parallel case. This is simply a legal construction upon certain doings of this Board. While I have the highest regard for all judicial tribunals, and while I will obey with most implicit obedience their mandates, yet the law has wisely provided, giving the same protection to this Board as to any individual, that before he submits he has a right to take the judgment of the Court of depries resort. I entertain no doubt that the Court of Appeals will asquickly revers

Supreme Court you have got to get out these men legally: that is the object of this resolution.

Gen. Nyz.—They put great stress upon the fact that they were not served with notice. Now, I don't think the case rests upon that at all: it rests upon whether men can stand in open rebellion to the law—whether men can openly dispressed the tear of a standard or the law—whether men can openly dispressed the tear of a standard or the law—whether men can openly dispressed the tear of a standard or the law—whether men can openly dispressed the tear of a standard or the law—whether men can openly dispressed the tear of a standard or the law—whether men can openly dispressed the tear of the law.—whether men can openly dispressed the tear of the law.—whether men can openly dispressed the tear of the law.—whether men can openly dispressed the tear of the law.—whether men can open the can be considered to the law.—whether men can open the can be considered to the law.—whether men can open the can be considered to the ca men can openly diaregard the transfer of authority by

the law.

Mayor Powell — The Court has decided that.

Gen. Nyz—No, it has not. He don't say that that does not amount to a withdrawal.

Mayor Powell — Let us take the case of a man who withdraws; that is sufficient.

force. If a man withdraws for forty days, he is evidently out of the service. Suppose you here a man and agree to give him ten days notice of dismissal: if that man goes to work for another he has no hold on the original man.

Mayor Tiemass—It appears to me that we ought to be served with an official document before we take it up, although my own judgment is that the Court of Appeals will decide as the lower Court has.

The resolutions were laid on the table by consent, and the Board went into secret session.

and the Board went into secret session.

TAMMANY HALL POLITICS—SECRET DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES.

The "Harmonious Democracy" are as inharmonious as ever. Besides their two general committee, they have smorig them some half dozen or more acret organizations, formed with the view of contraining the primary elections in the various Wards, ing the primary elections in the various Wards. These secret bodies, though of recent origin, have already given much trouble to those claiming to be already given much trouble to those claiming to be the legitimate par executionee, and at the last meeting of the regular General Committee, which meeting of the regular General Committee, which meeting to consider and report upon such secret societies. This special committee met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Tammany Hall for the first time, but a mained in session for a short time only. A few with Emenuel B. Hart as charman, as appeared to consider and report upon such secret societies. This special committee met at 5 o'clock yesterday afterocon at Tammans, Hall for the first time, but a maired in session for a short time only. A few hours later the General Committee met, with District-Attorney Sweeney in the char, when the sub-Committee before mentioned reported that they had met and organized, and had appointed a Special Committee of their body to investigate at dreport as to the character and objects of the secret organizations, claiming to be Democratic, recently organized in this city; and that they had also directed that a resolution be submitted to the Committee, at its next meeting, inviting all Democrate who may feel so disposed to communicate their views as to the best method of securing a more efficient and harmonious reorganization in the several wards, by which frauds in primary elections shall be avoided, and the Democracy in each ward be secured a full and fair repression in she election of delegates to all the conventions and elected committees of the party. This report was accepted, and the Committee continued.

In reference to thiss secret organizations, it is pretty well understood that they are too powerful to be affected by the Tammany Committee, most of the members of which are themselves connected with them; though, when the investigation was first ordered, the Committee members generally resigned from the secret bodies. But, as their motive for so doing was well understood, they were immediately thereafter elected bonorary members. These secret societies are seven in number, and the most powarful are the "Regulars." of which ex Mayor Wood is understood to be the head, and the Manhattus Chib. Their numbers altogether are stated to be 12,700. It appears, therefore, that the Democracy are now, and are likely to be, governed by organizations as secret, if not quite so proscriptive, as the dreaded Know-Nothings.

After the report of the Standing Committee, there was a private of t

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting last evening at Clinton Hall, P. Perir, esq., in the Chair.

A communication was received from the President of the Mercantile Library Association, setting forth that the Chamber could be accommodated with seitable rooms in Clinton Hall, and also that the statistical works, maps, charts, &c., of the Association, were at were at the disposal of the Chamber. The letter was referred to the Committee on Location.

The discussion of the warehousing system was again postponed on account of the absence of some of its friends.

Mr. G. W. BLUNT presented a memorial to Congress Mr. G. M. But SI per accruing to commerce from the establishment of the Lighthouse Board; the fact that a motion was pending to modify its powers or abolish it altogether, and remenstrating against any hange in the Board, or the system which it had in-

The memorial was referred to a Committee consist

The memorial was referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Caleb Barstow, Matthew Manry, and John D. Jones.

The subject of location was then taken ap. Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Committee, sent word that he could not be present; but he was still in favor of the room in the Merchants' Exchange. Various propositions were made, and after some discussion, the whole matter was referred back to the Committee, with power to select one of the four places named. The Committee will meet to day, at noon, at Insurance Buildings, Wall street.

A motion to raise the annual dues of members of the Chamber from \$5 to \$10 was adopted, and the Chamber adjourned.

GRAND COLORED EXHIBITION.

dent Order of the Guddings and Jolliffee Union Asso-ciation was celebrated in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets. Mr. P. S. Porter acting as Master of Ceremonies.

Delegations in full regalia from Fountain Lodge No. 1. Hermony No. 4, Hope No. 2, G. S. Fidelity No. 1, Unity No. 2, Purity No. 3, Worrick No. 15, Daughters of Samaria, Olive Branch. Philanthropic, Leah Tent' No. 2, Daughters of Rechat, Female Haytien Associa-tion, Female West Indian Association, United Sons and Daughters of Conference attached to Zion Church, corner of Leonard and Church streets, Sons of Mor-gan. Daughters of Esther. Sons and Daughters of gan, Daughters of Esther, Sons and Daughters of New-Jersey, and others, were present in great

strength. Addresses were delivered by Rev. H. H. GARSET, Mr. JOHN PETERSON and W. J. B. SMITH. A Bible was presented to the Order by the Rev. H. H. GARNET in a suitable address, in which the book was set forth as a guide to man and a lamp to his

path, with counsels for its use.

Mr. Peterson received the Bible in behalf of the Order in an appropriate speech.

The singing was performed by the Ashby and J. R. Giddings Musical Associations.

After a general good time the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Gaener, and the company through homeword with great class and appropriate parts.

moved homeward with great glee and apparent satis faction.

The object of this Order is to extend aid to each other in cases of need among its members.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the above Society, on Tourday evening, March II, HENRY E. PIERREPOST, esq., presiding, the Section of the Society on Meteorology was organized. A paper was read by Mr. J. DISTURENTL on the "Influence of Climate upon Civilization and "Distribution and Condition of the Animal and Vyg-"etable Kingdoms."

'etable Kingdons.'
The Rev. Dr. Adamson, the Recording Secretary, offered casual remarks on the distribution of certain orders of animals, and explained the structure of a barometer then exhibited. Other remarks followed,

when it was

Resolved. That meetings of the Section be held on the second

Mondays of the subsequent months of the season.

LAND-REFORM ASSOCIATION. The Executive Committee met on Wednesday even-ing, at their rooms in Broadway, the President John

COMMERCORD. In Broadway, the President Johns COMMERCORD. In the chair.

The Secretary, Benj. Price, read letters from the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, a'so from William Robbins, esq., of Suffolk County, N. Y.

The Committee are vigorously prosecuting the work of procuring signatures to their petitions, and in a few days will forward to Washington one signed by our Mayor, Daniel F. Tiemann, and between five and six

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican Central Committee held a stated meeting on Wednesday evening at the Stuyvesant fastitute, at which, after a long discussion, it was resolved to appoint a Young Men's General Committee, to act as auxiliary to the Central Committee. A Special Committee was appointed to draft a plan for electing the auxiliary body and to define its powers. They were instructed to report at a special meeting, to be held at Stuyvesant Institute next Wednesday evening, to which time the Central Committee staces adjuntated. Gen. Nye-A man may withdraw or resign from the

Mayor, Daniel F. Tiemann, and between five and six hundred of our most eminent merchants of the First and Third Wards of this city.

Mr. J. K. INCALLS, who has just returned from Washington, reported the result of his interviews with Senator Andrew Johnson, the Hon. John Kelly, G. A. Grow and others, all of whom assured him that they were confident that the "Homestead bill" would become a law during the present session of Congress.

The Committee adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening next.